

ROBOT NAVIGATION:

Part #1 of Mini-Project:

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Table of Contents:

<u>Question 1</u>	3
<u>Question 2</u>	6
<u>Question 3</u>	9

Question 1

We computed configuration space (C-space) obstacles for a convex polygonal robot navigating around a single convex polygonal obstacle. We implemented the slice-based method described in Latombe's algorithm:

1. Defined the robot and obstacle as lists of vertices ordered counterclockwise.
2. For each of 32 regularly spaced orientation values $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$, we:
 - Rotated the robot by θ
 - Reflected the robot about the origin
 - Computed the Minkowski sum of the reflected robot and the obstacle
 - Extracted the convex hull of the result to represent the obstacle in C-space for θ
3. Plotted the resulting polygonal C-obstacle slices in the $x - y$ plane for each θ , and printed the results for slices 1, 8, 16, and 32.

This allowed visualization of how the robot's configuration constraints change with orientation relative to the obstacle.

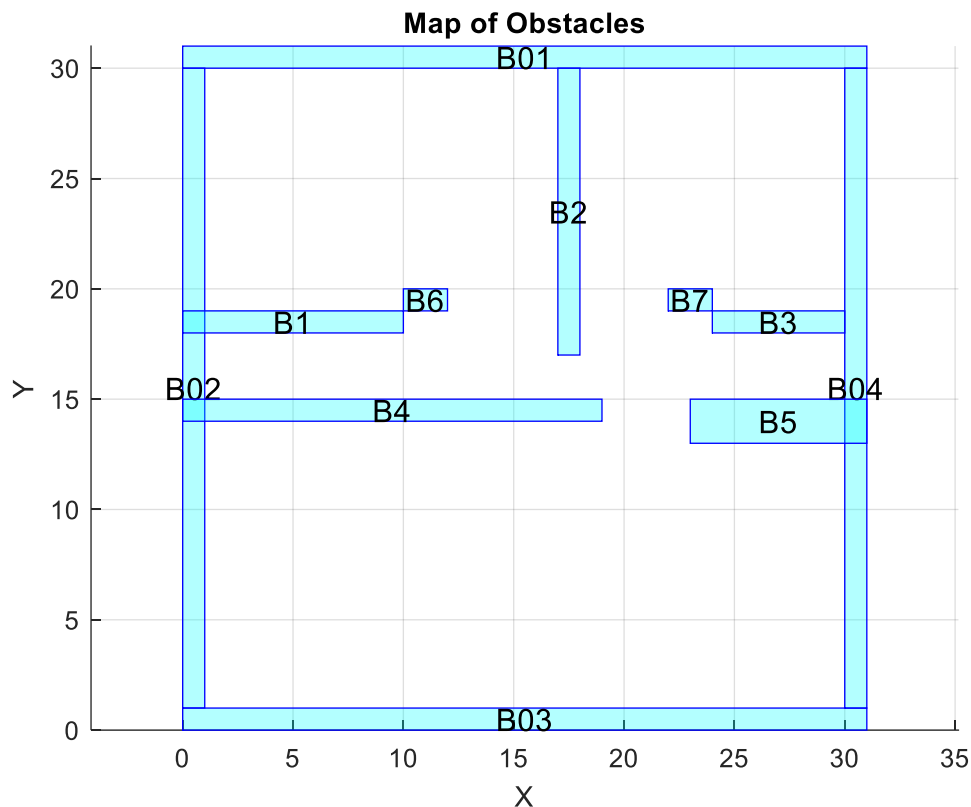


figure 1: Map of Obstacles

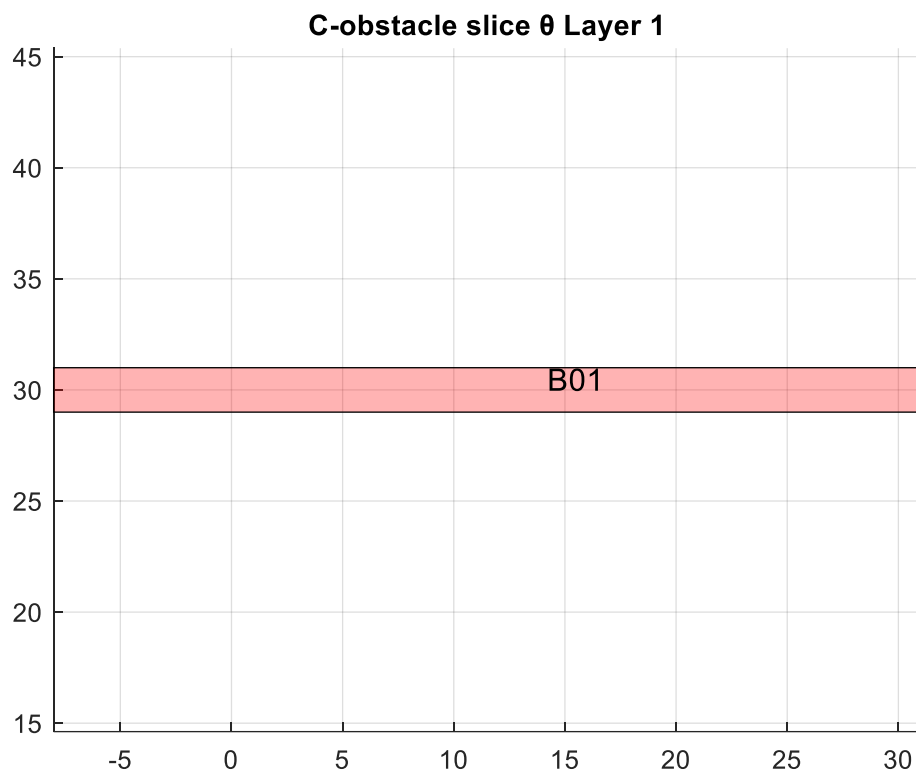


figure 2: Layer 1

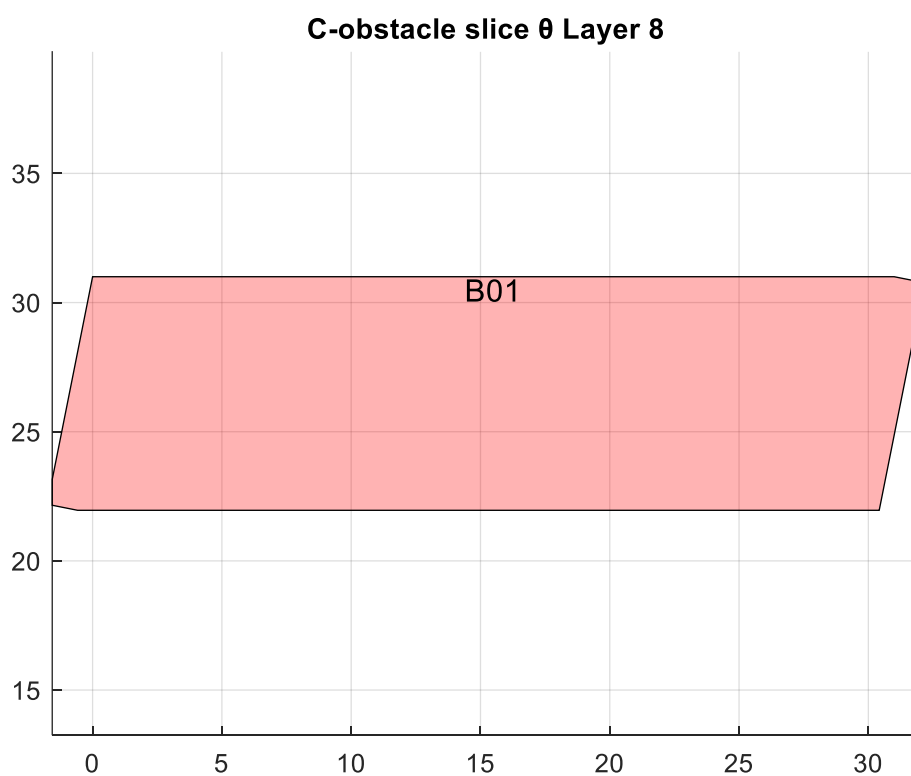


figure 3: Layer 8

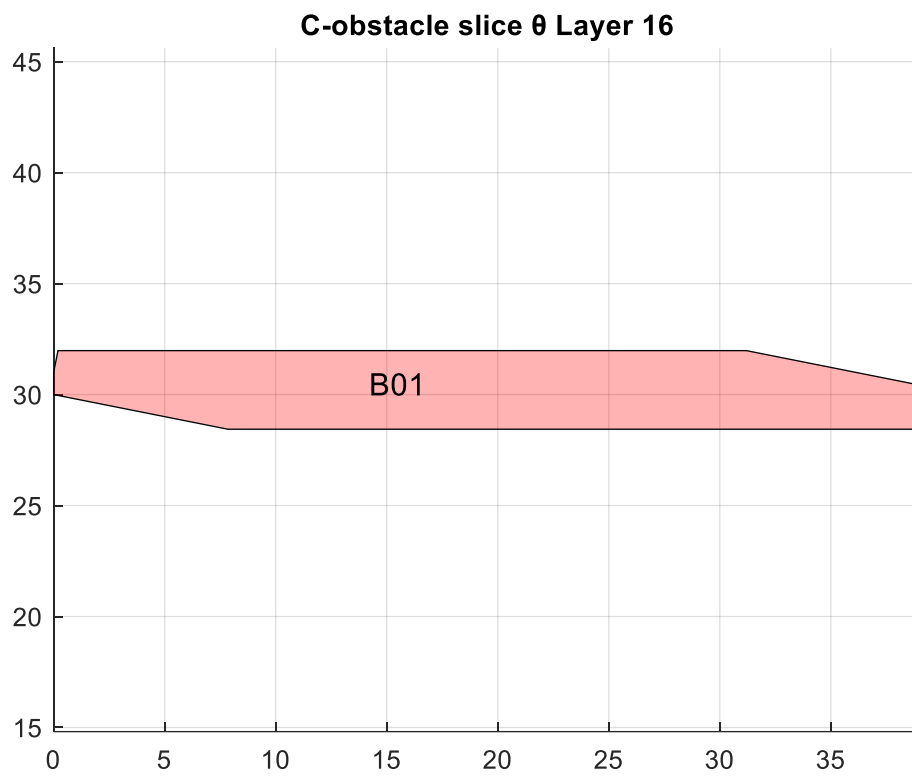


figure 4: Layer 16

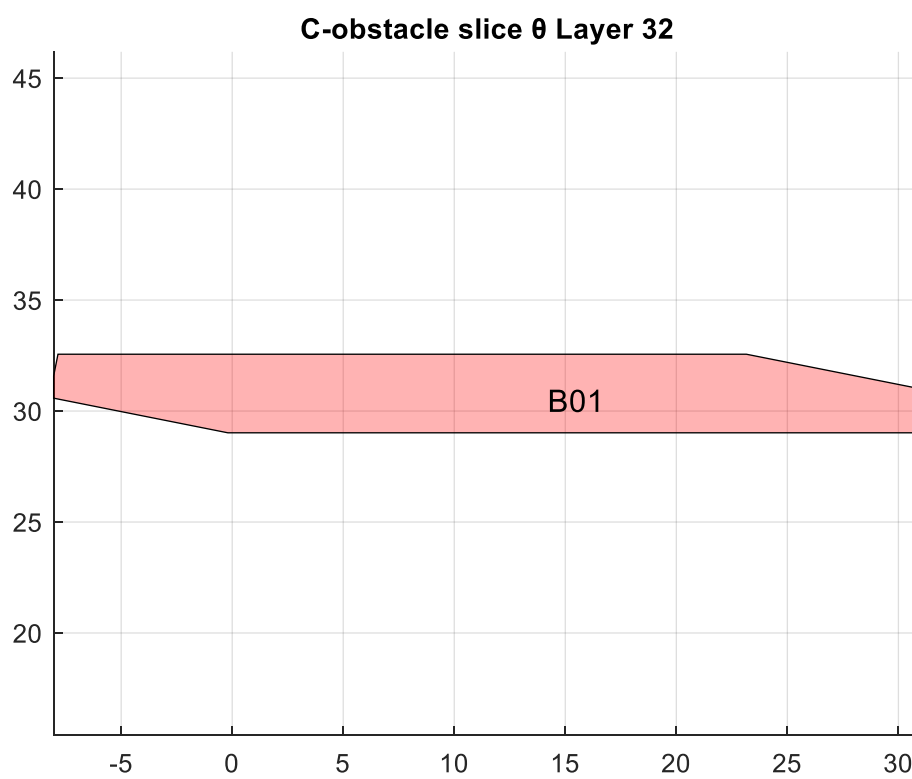


figure 5: Layer 32

Question 2

In Question 2, we extended the solution from Question 1 to handle a realistic environment with multiple convex polygonal obstacles. The environment consists of outer walls (B01–B04), internal walls (B1–B5), and doors (B6–B7). We used the same algorithm as in Question 1 to compute the configuration space (C-space) obstacle slices for each obstacle individually over 32 discrete rotation angles of the robot.

For each orientation θ , we computed the Minkowski sum of the rotated robot with every obstacle and extracted the convex hull to obtain the C-obstacle slice. We then overlaid the slices for all obstacles in a single plot for θ -layers 1, 8, 16, and 32. This provided a layered visualization of the full configuration space and demonstrated how the robot's collision constraints evolve with rotation in a complex environment.

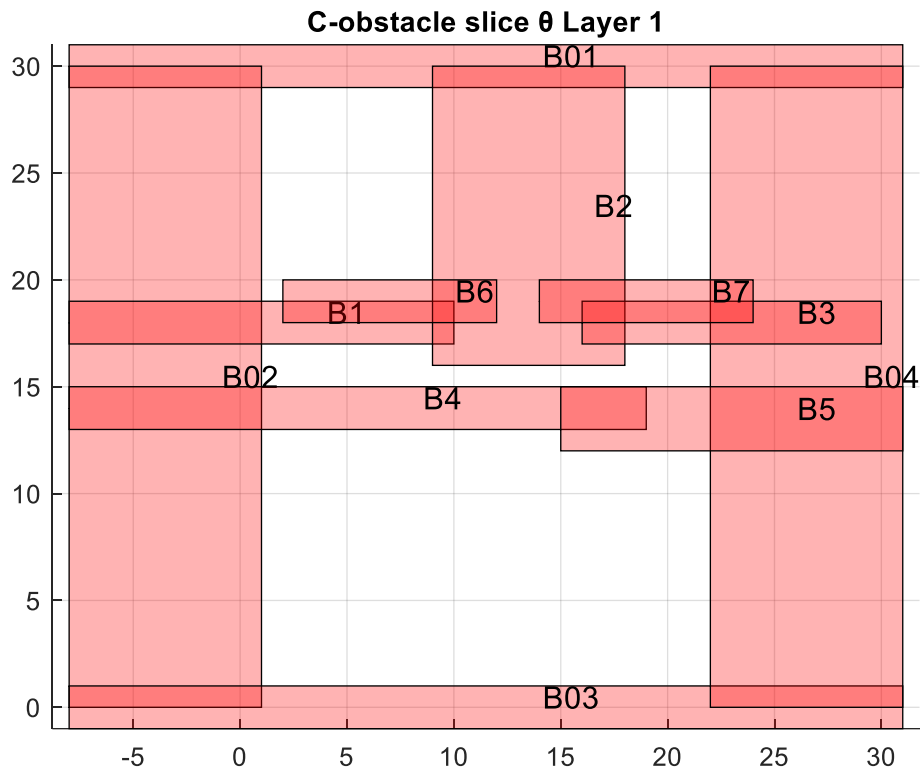
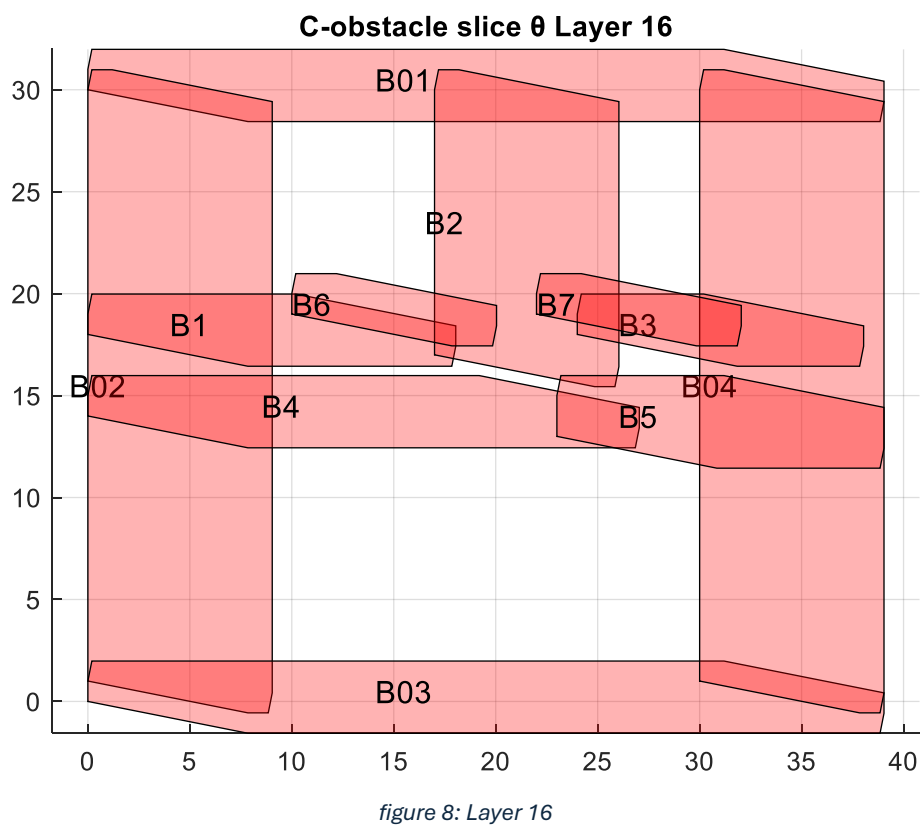
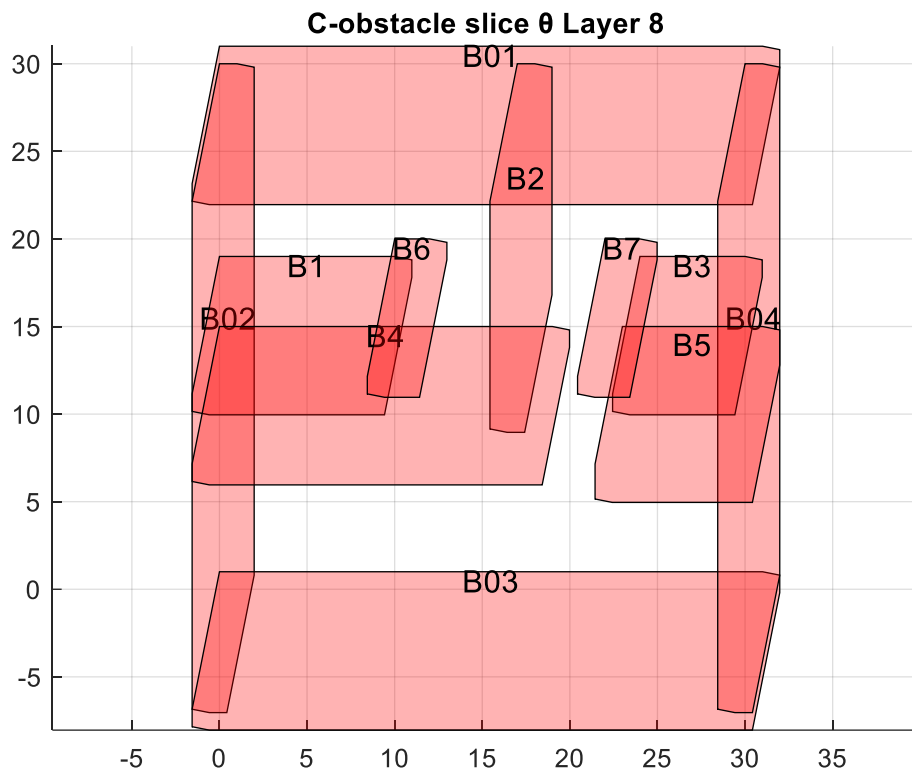


figure 6: Layer 1



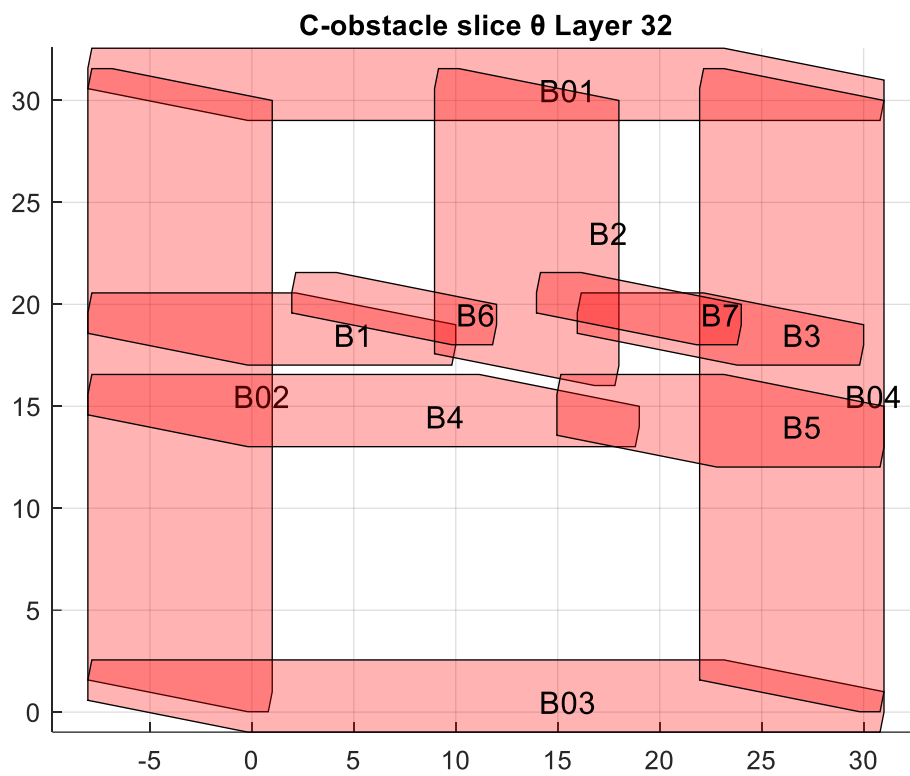


figure 9: Layer 32

Question 3

In question 3, we took the printouts of layers 1,8,16,32 and put a “1” value for each cell with the c-obstacles boundaries. All other cells were filled with “0” value. We then plotted each layer and outline the obstacles. Here is the matrices for each layer:

For Layer 1:

[illegible]

For Layer 8:

[illegible]

For Layer 16:

[illegible]

For Layer 32:

[illegible]

Here are the grids we got for each layer:

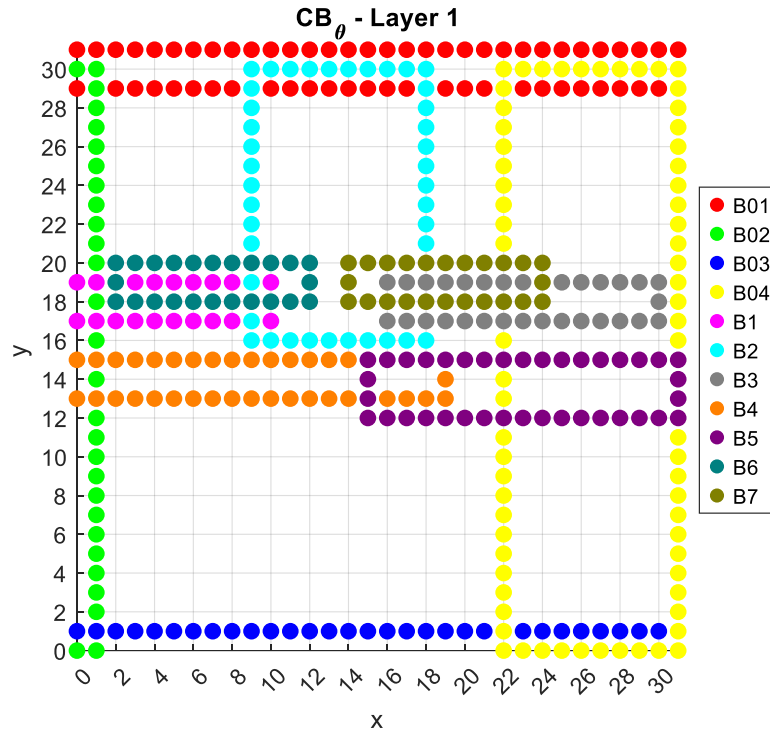


figure 10: Layer 1

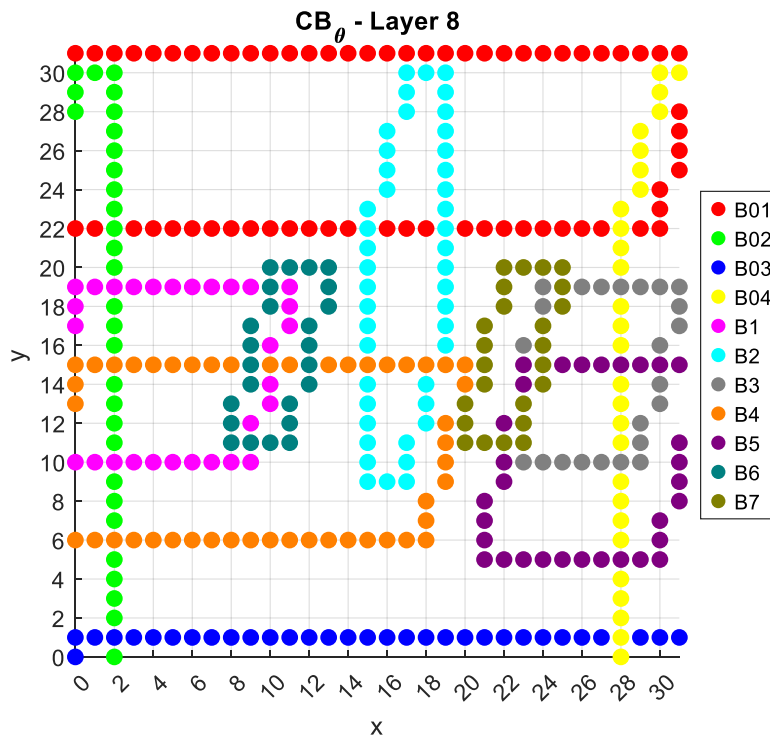


figure 11: Layer 8

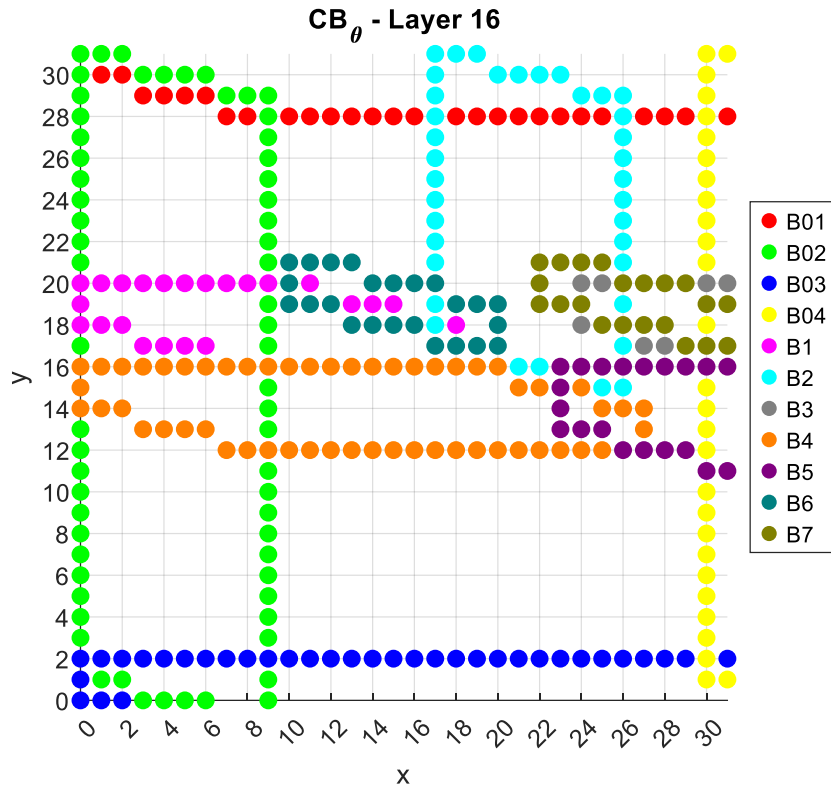


figure 12: Layer 16

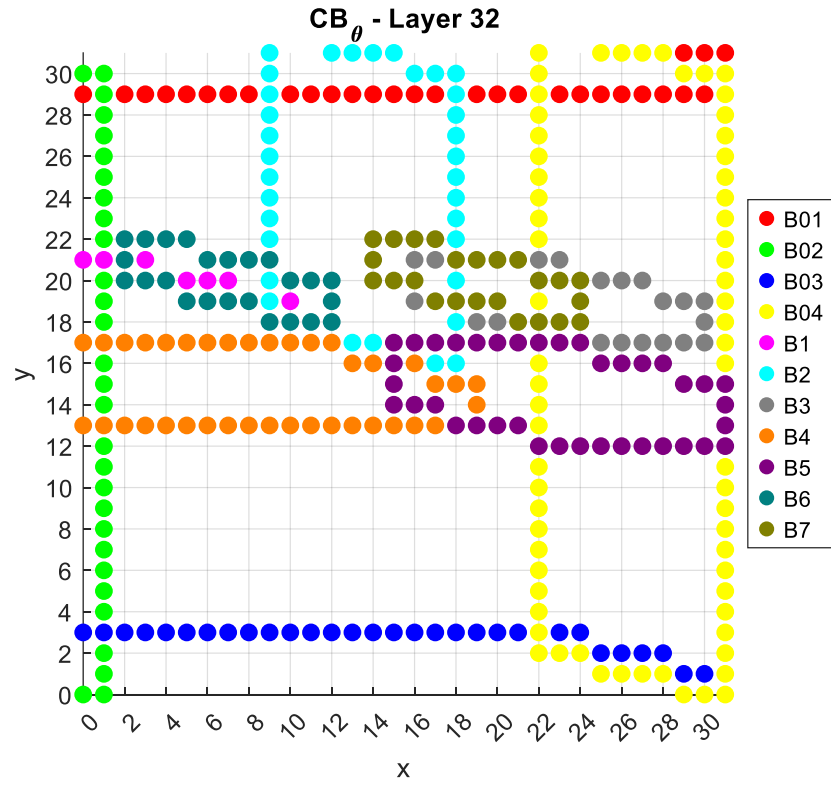


figure 13: Layer 32

After seeing those results, we thought it is a bit flawed- because it gives room for the robot to be inside the obstacles, so in our opinion it's a better approach to also fill the inside of the obstacles and not just their boundaries- thus remaining the true free space for the robot to move in. The results we got:

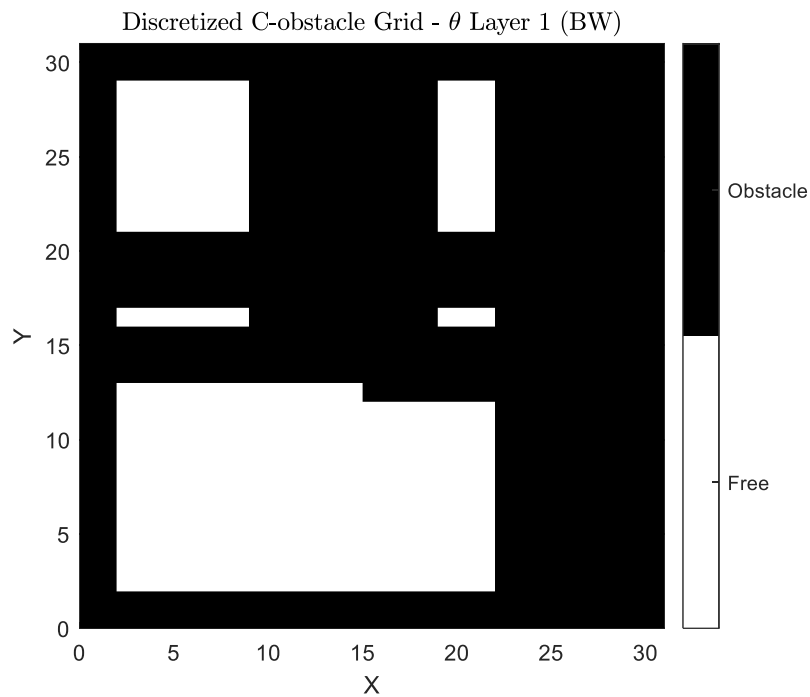


figure 14: Layer 1

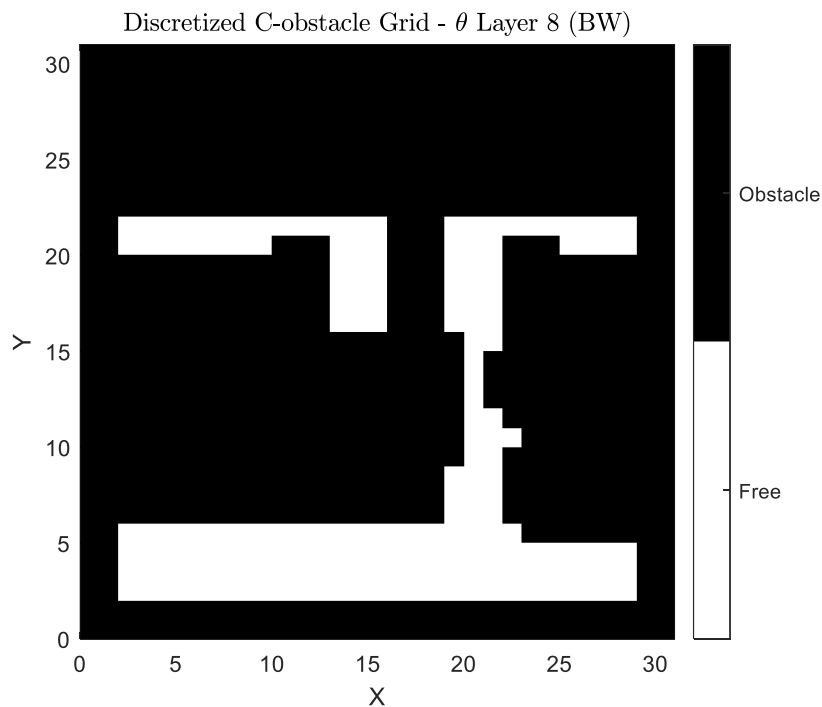


figure 15: Layer 8

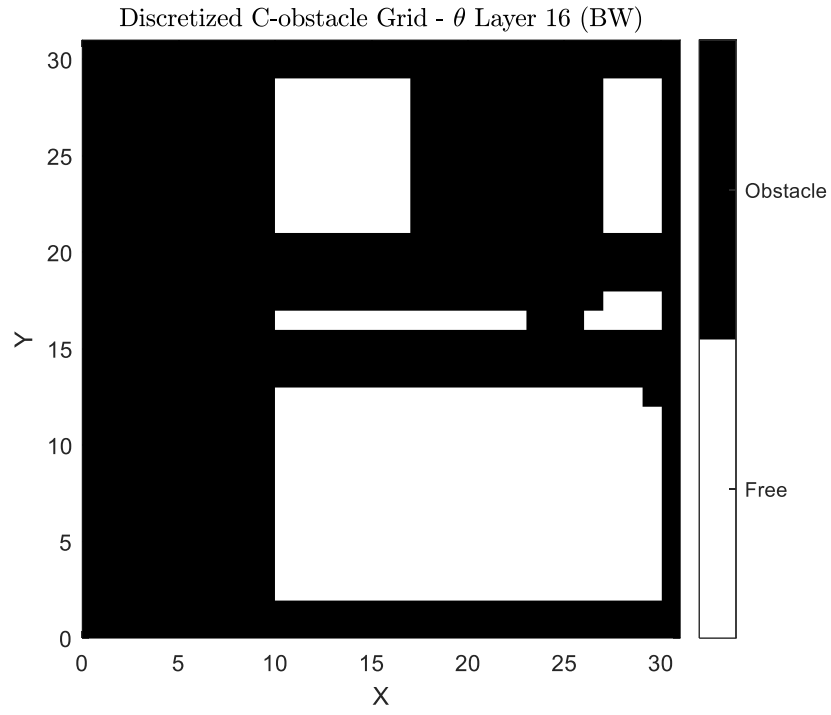


figure 16: Layer 16

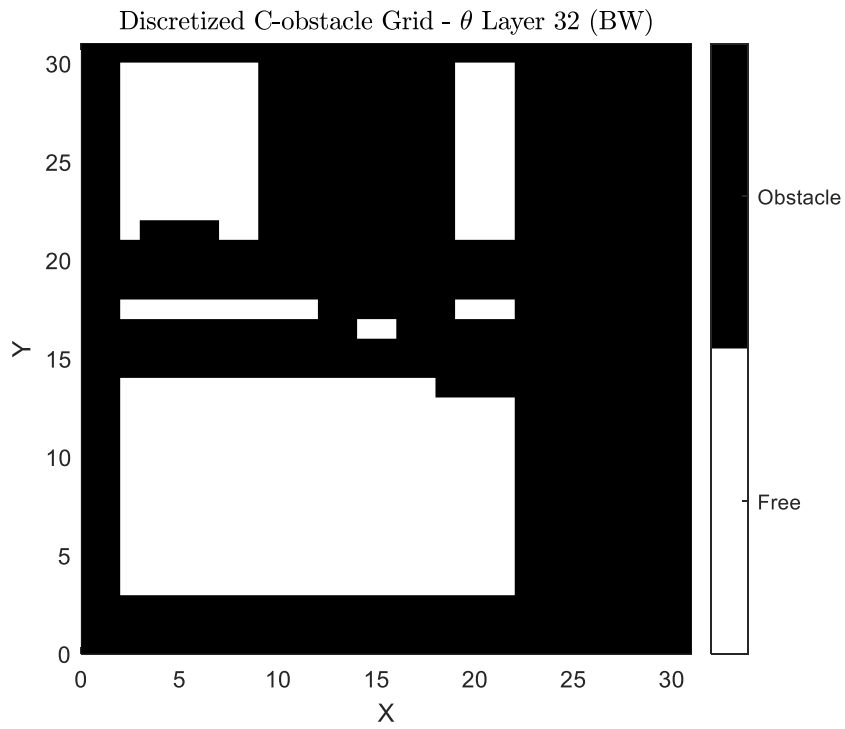


figure 17: Layer 32

The code we used in Q1 as requested:

```
close all; clear all; clc;

import myfunctions.*

%% definitions

A = [0 0; 8 0; 8 1; 0 1];

B01 = [0 30; 31 30; 31 31; 0 31];

B02 = [0 1; 1 1; 1 30; 0 30];

B03 = [0 0; 31 0; 31 1; 0 1];

B04 = [30 1; 31 1; 31 30; 30 30];

B1 = [0 18; 10 18; 10 19; 0 19];

B2 = [17 17; 18 17; 18 30; 17 30];

B3 = [24 18; 30 18; 30 19; 24 19];

B4 = [0 14; 19 14; 19 15; 0 15];

B5 = [23 13; 31 13; 31 15; 23 15];

B6 = [10 19; 12 19; 12 20; 10 20];

B7 = [22 19; 24 19; 24 20; 22 20];

B_names = {'B01', 'B02', 'B03', 'B04', 'B1', 'B2', 'B3', 'B4', 'B5', 'B6', 'B7'};

B_list = {B01, B02, B03, B04, B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7};

figure; axis equal; grid minor; hold on;

xlabel('X'); ylabel('Y');

title('Map of Obstacles');

for idx = 1:length(B_list)

    B = B_list{idx};

    fill(B(:,1), B(:,2), 'c', 'FaceAlpha', 0.3, 'EdgeColor', 'b');

    text(mean(B(:,1)), mean(B(:,2)), B_names{idx}, 'HorizontalAlignment', 'center', 'FontSize', 12);

end

hold off;
```

```

%% Q1

obstacle_list = {B01};

obstacle_name = {'B01'};

slices = cspace_slices_multiple(A, obstacle_list);

layers_to_plot = [1, 8, 16, 32]; % Change as needed

for layer = layers_to_plot

    figure; axis equal; grid minor; hold on;

    title(sprintf('C-obstacle slice  $\theta$  Layer %d', layer));

    for idx = 1:length(obstacle_list)

        obstacle = obstacle_list{idx};

        slice_points = slices{layer, idx};

        fill(slice_points(:,1), slice_points(:,2), 'r', 'FaceAlpha', 0.3);

        text(mean(obstacle(:,1)), mean(obstacle(:,2)), obstacle_name{idx}, 'HorizontalAlignment',
'center', 'FontSize', 12);

    end

    hold off;

end

```

```

function all_slices = cspace_slices_multiple(A, B_list)

% A: Nx2 vertices of robot A

% B_list: cell array of Mx2 obstacles

theta_values = linspace(0, 2*pi - 2*pi/32, 32);

all_slices = cell(32, length(B_list));

for k = 1:32

    theta = theta_values(k);

    R = [cos(theta), -sin(theta); sin(theta), cos(theta)];

    rotated_A = (R * A)';

    for idx = 1:length(B_list)

        B = B_list{idx};

        B_col = B'; % 2xM

        diff_points = [];

```

```

for i = 1:size(B_col,2)
    for j = 1:size(rotated_A,1)
        diff_points = [diff_points, B_col(:,i) - rotated_A(j,:)'];
    end
end
points = diff_points';
K = convhull(points(:,1), points(:,2));
all_slices{k, idx} = points(K, :);
end
end
end

```